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## Urbanization and Migration in ASEAN Development

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crucified Christianity and the other religions and philosophies have been brought together in a preparation-fulfillment relationship. The fathers regarded the providential working of God as offering salvation through Jesus Christ even to those who could not know the Incarnate Word. Among the various systems and religions there is a sharing in different degrees in the one central reality which is Jesus Christ. God's will to save every man through Him is expressed by a variety of pedagogies even before the Savior came. But the non-Christian pedagogies are preparatory and partial, pointing toward the fullness of the revelation in Christ. And it is He who must be proclaimed to those for whom He came.

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URBANIZATION AND MIGRATION IN ASEAN DEVELOPMENT.  
Edited by Philip M. Hauser, Daniel B. Suits, and Naohiro Ogawa.  
Tokyo: National Institute for Research and Advancement, 1985.  
496 pages.

This collection of twenty-one articles, by various senior academics from South East Asia, Japan, U.S.A., and Australia, represents one of the most recent comprehensive overviews of urbanization and migration, with reference to ASEAN development. The introductory chapter by Hauser sets the scenario for the book's theme and format: Part One deals with SEA as a region; and Parts 2-5 deal respectively with Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. The first chapter also usefully summarises successive chapters, enabling one to turn to any matter of greatest interest—although I found something of interest in almost all papers. And each chapter, of about twenty pages each, can be read in a sitting.

Because of this format and the extent of subjects and areas covered, it would be unfair, as Hauser himself notes (pp. 30-31), to make direct comparisons between articles, and indeed between regions dealt with, for the state of knowledge varies considerably for each. Subjects and factors range from urbanization to industrialisation, government policies and trends, intra- and inter- migration, unemployment, socioeconomic models, current research, poverty, agricultural development, fertility, females, mortality, children, population trends and forecasts, resettlement, empirical evidence, theories, and methodologies, to name a few. Some chapters carry recommendations; some, but not all, are pessimistic in outlook.

I propose to suggest briefly, if the book as a whole, in its stringing together of key papers, (primarily from the ASEAN Conference on Migration

and Development in Tokyo, 1982), does or does not contribute significantly to this aspect of social knowledge:

As Hauser notes (p. 31), there is a movement away from mere fertility studies of a traditional kind, to a more integrated approach, and I must agree with Hauser that the papers of this volume represent progress toward this end. By not attempting to take a holistic approach, but rather, by focusing on "relatively narrow, specific, empirical reports of aspects of the ongoing process of change" (pp. 2-3), the current volume attempts to fill some of the void between macro and micro analysis.

To some extent this is achieved by presenting information that is more than merely a compilation of raw data; the material postulates causes, effects, and solutions. Each paper, generally, deals with micro aspects of research on migration, agriculture, urbanization, or development, and tries to situate these various factors in the macro-trends and the social structure. I sense however, that too little attention, has been given in this volume, to the various phenomena at grassroots level.

There is a definite emphasis in most articles to focus on *trends*, almost on the pretext that these findings emanate from personal feelings, aspirations and frustrations or achievements of peasant individuals. As a sociologist/anthropologist, I sense a lack of the personal quality in this treatment of the life and movements of migratory hordes. These people are seemingly lumped together, counted, their movements traced and checked, their origin and destination defined. Like migratory ducks their "flight" plan is plotted and demographically plundered.

There is also an emphasis on *migration* and the *economic* perspective of development. Although this approach is not truly sociological, the book does provide extensive and good data for use in further sociological research, or as a good starting point in tutorial discussions. If it is used for these purposes, then occasionally the problem will arise for the uni-disciplinarian researcher, teacher or government planner of having to thresh out and *glean* relevancies from a maze of concepts, arguments and tables. To do so continuously through twenty-one papers is too much, although Hauser assures us (p. 17) that it is not necessary to read all the chapters in serial order.

Hauser further assures us (Chap. 1. *passim*) that the selected and edited papers in the current volume represent some of the best material to date, in recency, content, approach, and integration. He successfully builds the reader's expectations to high levels at what the book offers, but fails to mention for whom the material is compiled.

Although interdisciplinary approaches and hard empirical facts are, no doubt, required, the presentation of such data, as at times in this volume, does not always assist in the understanding of key factors. obviously it is of help if the reader is a multi-disciplinarian: part demographer, economist, sociologist and mathematician, to fully appreciate the complexity of social development issues, particularly their statistical presentations—of which

there are many. A greater discursive and explanatory approach to each chapter would be of value.

Judging by both content and format, this book as a totality was compiled for the developmental specialist, and as such not for general academic consumption. In short, as a whole, the book is a valuable contribution in its systematisation and comprehensiveness, for the specialist in this demographic field; and for the nonspecialist various papers provide valuable and recent data and insights. In essence, the benefits to be gained from this reference-type book depend on the researcher-reader's needs and capabilities.

If one does not wish to be too disappointed or confused, initially, then I recommend Chapter Five, "Labour Migration Amongst the ASEAN Countries," by C.W. Stahl, for both its content, (a refreshing look at the modern mode of an old phenomenon: international work-migration), and its honesty and style.

A final note should be added on the technicalities of the book's production, where the standard is less than perfect. Certainly one can tolerate the occasional typographical gremlin; but the frequent recurrence of spelling, grammatical and printing errors does no justice to a supposedly high standard of academic content. For the reader unfamiliar with the authors, such errors may reflect editorial haste or inefficiency, or simply cast doubt on contributors' qualifications and content accuracy.

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ASSIGNMENT IN WASHINGTON. By Eduardo Z. Romualdez. Manila, 1982 (Exclusively distributed by Bookmark). 418 pages.

"What is an Ambassador supposed to do?"

Eduardo Z. Romualdez, former Philippine Ambassador to the United States and the Dominican Republic, asks this question and answers it in a style marked by directness and clarity. He sums up the six fold function of the Philippine Embassy in Washington and shows how he performed the task of overseeing the entire operation for more than ten years, beginning in 1971.

Readers contemplating a career in the foreign service may profit from a perusal of documents pertinent to the presentation and acceptance of the Ambassador's credentials, notes verbale and aide memoires, and other models of the language used in diplomatic intercourse. One visualizes the envoy behind the dignified rhetoric, clad in either morning coat or black tie at a formal reception, or emplaning for South America on a special mission, or lodging a protest with the State Department "in the strongest possible